

And Therefore Cannot Be Levied With-
out Apportionment Among the
States—Opinions of Four of
the Judges.

The Conclusions.
The conclusions of the court are:
First—We adhere to the opinion already announced, that taxes on real estate being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents on income of real estate, are equally direct taxes.
Second—We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property, or on the

te branch of the government has every presumption in its favor and should never be declared invalid by the courts. Unless its repugnancy to the constitution is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. The practical operation of the decision not only to disregard the great principles of equality in taxation, but the further principle that in the imposition of taxes for the benefit of the government

Hasleton Will Retire.
Washington, May 24.—Mr. Senece Eaton of Vermont, who recently tendered his resignation to the President as United States minister to Venezuela, after charges has been made against him by Rear Admiral Keefe, will retire from the diplomatic service of the United States about three weeks.

...him and several of his men. They were taken to Jpata in the State of Bolivar, and there released by order of the Pararas government. Inspector Barnes claimed that his house had been entered by the Venezuelans and some of his contents stolen. At the request of the Venezuelan authorities he made an estimate of the damage suffered by him and was immediately reimbursed. Inspector

lay for his having gone back on sacred pledges given at Chicago.

Mr. Fisher then moved the conference recommend that the grand lodge, now in session in Buffalo, elect grand lodge officers for the ensuing year and further that they announce their loyalty to the officers so elected.

The report of the committee on resolutions as thus amended was adopted.

Baron Von Sedlitz offered an amendment to the effect that action ought to be taken only in conjunction with Great

100

BIMETALLIC UNION.

The Name Adopted By the Salt Lake Conference.

FOR 30¢ GOLD AND SILVER

Neither Metal Preferred Above the Other—A Plan Adopted For a Well Organized and Vigorous Campaign of Education.

Salt Lake, May 17.—The silver conference today engaged in an animated debate over the name for the permanent organization. Many delegates favored "Honest Money Union," still other "Silver Union," but Governor Prince objected to confining the movement to one of the metals stating that the West was as favorable to gold as to silver and his motion to call the organization the "Bimetallic Union" was unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That an organization be created to be called the Bimetallic Union.

Second—Its object shall be to inculcate the principles of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the circulation of documents; the holding of meetings and the appropriate means.

Third—The union shall have an executive committee consisting of one member from each of the States and Territories invited to this conference which shall have charge of its work. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this committee.

Fourth—The States and Territories can be connected with the union by a majority of all the members of the executive committee and shall therefore be entitled to representation in the executive committee.

Fifth—In every State and Territory connected with the union there shall be a State or Territorial committee consisting of five or more members with power to fill vacancies and add to their members. These committees shall be appointed in the first place at this conference.

Sixth—It shall be the duty of the State or Territorial committee to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the object of the union and in every proper way to aid in the furtherance of those objects.

Seventh—The members of the executive committee for each State or Territory shall be elected annually by the State or Territorial committee respectively. The chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Bimetallic League convention to be held at Memphis, Tenn., beginning June 11 next: ex-Governor Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Hon. E. F. Seargent, Butte, Mont.; Governor Alva Adams, Denver, Colo.; Hon. C. M. Donahoe, Oregon; Hon. Henry W. Langerhout, Woodland, Cal.

The convention adjourned sine die this afternoon. A banquet was tendered the delegates in the evening and after a business meeting by the executive committee to-morrow, the proceedings will end. The following executive committee was chosen: California, M. W. Langerhout; Colorado, E. B. Light; Montana, T. G. Merrill; Nevada, H. F. Bartine; New Mexico, Governor Prince; Oregon, Sidney Dell; Washington, W. C. Jones; Wyoming, Hon. W. F. Mendenhall; Idaho, R. C. Chambers; Idaho, G. V. Bryan.

R. C. Chambers was elected president and E. B. Light secretary.

Following is the address adopted by the convention:

The Address.

To the People of the United States—The members of the bimetallic conference assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th of May, 1895, representing the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which we have been considering, and believing that the vital interests of every State and every citizen of this great country are involved in the speedy and proper solution of what is known as the "silver question," and being painfully conscious of the fact that the most strenuous efforts of our opponents are now and have ever been directed to a concealment of the real issue and misrepresentation of the position occupied by the advocates of silver restoration, feel that our duty to State, with such clearness as we may, the precise nature of the issue and what our position actually is.

In the first place, we desire to say that the people, whom we represent are not an aggregation of thieves, seeking to swindle honest creditors with 50-cent dollars. There are no more patriotic citizens of the American republic than these active, energetic men and women, who have left the comforts of their Eastern homes to build the highways of national progress in the far West. If they believed that the complete restoration of silver would operate as an injury to the country as a whole or an injustice to any class, regardless of its local effect in the Western region, they would at once and forever abandon the demand.

The greatest good to the greatest number is their motto, and it is in this spirit that they, irrespective of party affiliations, present themselves, almost as a unit, demanding the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, with full legal tender functions accorded to each and no discrimination against either.

It is not as silver miners, but as citizens of the republic, mindful of its every interest that we take this position.

The representatives from California, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, which produce little or no silver, feel that their people have been as deeply injured by the demonetization of their metal as those living in any State or Territory in which silver mining is a large industry.

In making this demand, we are asking for nothing new.

The monetary system of this country was founded not upon gold alone, not upon silver alone, but upon both silver and gold at a certain ratio, without which, with no limitation upon the coinage of either and each standing upon an equal footing before the law.

The system was founded by Hamilton, sanctioned by Washington and Jefferson, its wisdom and justice questioned by no one until 1873. In that year, without regard to the people the standard silver dollar was dropped from the coinage system of the country and every debt theretofore existing, public and private, aggregating thousands of millions of dollars, was made payable in gold alone.

Men that have intelligence enough to comprehend its significance and still op-

pose the undoing of that wrong, should be exceedingly careful how they accuse other people of dishonesty.

It was the great "money power," of the world that thus stealthily destroyed the time-honored monetary system of our country. Those men who own and control the sums of money and debts payable in money, understood that if silver could be destroyed by stopping its coinage and limiting it in legal tender, their claims thus becoming payable exclusively in gold or its equivalent the gold itself would become more valuable. They understood perfectly that a gold dollar with a silver dollar by its side, sharing its functions and meeting the demand was an entirely different measure of value from what that gold dollar would be standing alone. They knew that by the inexorable law of supply and demand the value of gold must inevitably rise while the value of silver species of property must just as certainly fall.

This is exactly what has taken place. The business of the world is done upon a money basis. It is measured in the interests of money.

Every man who contracts a debt must pay that debt out of the product of his labor or his business.

That debt is computed in dollars. No matter how much the value of his products fall, he must pay the same number of dollars. The advantage has been entirely upon the side of the money-lender, the party altogether upon the side of the careful investigator. The most careful investigations show that since 1873, in gold standard countries prices of commodities have fallen at least 50 per cent upon an average, which simply shows that gold has doubled in value. Aside from this question of morals, the effect of such a policy cannot be other than disastrous in the highest degree. Never in the history of the world has there been such a destruction of money values in the same length of time as since 1873. Never in the history of our country have there been such depression and hard times, so widely extended and so long continued.

We demand that the monetary system which was born with the republic itself be restored. Every objection to this demand comes from the same class of men at whose instance the change was made, and those whom they control. Every argument employed against it is either a mere technical quibble or an absolute misstatement of facts.

They constantly invoke the law of "supply and demand" but completely ignore it in dealing with silver and gold. They tell us that the value of gold is fixed and unchanging in the face of the fact that it will now exchange for twice as much of everything else as it would 20 years ago, thus showing that they do not even know what the word "value" means. They prove that the gold dollar is honest and that its value never changes by pointing to the fact that it is always worth 100 cents in gold. The illogical character of this argument will appear at a glance when we consider that if all the silver in the world were to be destroyed, excepting one dollar that one lone silver dollar would still be worth just 100 cents in gold, but its value to its fortunate possessor would be inestimable.

While insisting that the low prices of which we complain are due to increased production of commodities they not only fail to account for this increase beginning just as silver was demonetized, they fail to show any increase at all greater than that in former years. We declare that the ratio of increase is as great from 1850 to 1873 as it has been since that time, and we challenge proof to the contrary. And yet during the former period, prices constantly rose, while twice as rapidly as they formerly went up. Instead of over-production, we have a clear case of under-production. The opponents of the silver movement, after exhausting every argument against it and favor of the gold standard, almost invariably declare that they desire an international agreement. Here they absolutely surrender their case on every question of principle. If we are all wrong upon this question, why should they want to restore silver by international agreement or in any other way? But they say we cannot do it alone. How do they know? Wherever we have tried it has proved a magnificent success. When driven from their ground upon every other point they have the effect of insisting we must be in accord with the monetary policy of England. What an argument is that for patriotic Americans to make; and it is as weak as its logic as it is in its patriotism. To argue that because the gold standard is good for creditor England, it must be good for debtor America is to confound all distinctions. Our interests are directly the reverse. It is high time for us to establish an American financial policy.

We are in favor of a new Declaration of Independence. We wish to remind our countrymen that we also are citizens of the republic, proud of its past and solicitous for its future. We have no desire to force a policy upon it that will threaten its stability, injure its prosperity or tarnish its fair fame. If an attack of that kind is ever made, it will come from ways and countries the East aping the nobles, princes and kings, never from the West. We are for America against the world, and for the interests of the common people above every other consideration.

We have no confidence that any international agreement can be reached within a reasonable time, and we are unalterably opposed to letting the cause of silver restoration wither and die while waiting for relief upon that line, and believe the United States should take the initiative. We feel that the United States is strong enough to settle this question alone. We have such confidence in the outcome that we are willing to stake our all upon the result, and we demand that a trial be made. In conclusion, we desire to say to the friends of silver everywhere that as our opponents always act as a unit upon this question we should do the same. We should combine and raise our voices to spread the literature of money among the men of the Eastern States, to send gifted missionaries there to expound the truth, and to teach those people whence the financial salvation must come, so that when the great national parties shall again meet in convention to nominate candidates for President, free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 shall be the shibboleth to herald emancipation for the great producing masses and a restoration of the prosperity which even the mightiest civil war of 1861-65 could not much retard, but which upon the touch of the interest gatherers has prostrated the business of the world.

Further, while in an entirely non-partisan spirit, we urge this work, we do not forget that heretofore both the great parties in this particular have been nervous to their most sacred trusts, that nearly all the Eastern party leaders have fallen down in worship of the false made of gold, that they have been busy in spreading false fears among the people, that we as a nation alone to try to right the wrong, new and worse, wrongs would come to us. So warned while not advising any party movement, we call upon our people not to be again betrayed and to prepare for the successful few months bring no promise of relief, to resort to the peaceful exercise of that right which belongs to liberty-loving, brave men to defend themselves against intolerable wrongs. There is but one way to restore silver and that is to restore it by making high-sounding declarations in favor of silver and then electing Congressmen, Senators and Presidents, who will therefore urge every measure that will cause at heart, to use all honorable means to prevent the nomination for a national office of any man who is not unqualifiedly in favor of free coinage and full legal tender of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

THOMAS J. CLUNE,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions
and Address.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The Salt Lake Executive Committee Has Adopted.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 18.—The executive committee appointed yesterday by the silver conference in session all day, and after a long session, the committee has adopted a plan for active campaign work, adjourned till June 3. The name of the organization was changed to the National Bimetallic Union, and it was decided that organizations should be formed in every State in the Union, local bodies to take the name of the State in which they are formed. The question of the constitution was referred to a sub-committee and it was decided to adopt once 100,000 copies of the extended address adopted yesterday supplemented with a statement from the executive committee. This statement is addressed to the voters of the United States, and urges them to study "Coin Financial School," the proceedings of the international bimetallic conference held in London May, 1891. The report of the United States Commissioner of Labor for 1890, which shows that the business depression is due to the demonetization of silver in 1873. Also the report of the Brussels conference.

A GERMAN BAND.

No Results Expected From the Prussian Bimetallic Resolution.

Washington, May 17.—Careful inquiry in well informed sources elicits the information that the Prussian bimetallic resolution looking to the calling of a national monetary conference by the German government, was passed by the Prussian Diet yesterday, is regarded as the most important step in the movement for the restoration of silver in Germany, and that by that body several months ago, he secured the passage of a similar resolution. He is said to be the principal representative in Germany of the "German element" which, like the silver population in this country, strongly favors the free coinage of silver.

It is not regarded as likely that the Prussian resolution will call a conference. Such resolutions are no more mandatory in Germany than they are in this country, the usual purpose being to enlist the cooperation of the government in the matter at issue, but leaving the government free to act as it chooses. The German government, it is said, is satisfied that no practical result can follow the celebration of an international conference. Germany believes as they formerly went up. Instead of over-production, we have a clear case of under-production. The opponents of the silver movement, after exhausting every argument against it and favor of the gold standard, almost invariably declare that they desire an international agreement. Here they absolutely surrender their case on every question of principle. If we are all wrong upon this question, why should they want to restore silver by international agreement or in any other way? But they say we cannot do it alone. How do they know? Wherever we have tried it has proved a magnificent success. When driven from their ground upon every other point they have the effect of insisting we must be in accord with the monetary policy of England. What an argument is that for patriotic Americans to make; and it is as weak as its logic as it is in its patriotism. To argue that because the gold standard is good for creditor England, it must be good for debtor America is to confound all distinctions. Our interests are directly the reverse. It is high time for us to establish an American financial policy.

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Boulder reservoir, later in the winter experience at Cripple Creek, and now this accident comes as the greatest calamity of the silver movement. They have the sympathy of the community in their troubles, and especially the little children who are likely to be left motherless.

KENNEDY FAVERS.

Their Idea of What the Free Coinage Men Will Do.

Washington, May 18.—The Representative of the House of Representatives for Virginia is gathering material for his next publication, the most interesting and instructive campaign publication of the next President. This publication will deal with the silver question, and will attempt to prove that the claims of the free silver party are erroneous.

The trouble with our books on the silver question," said Mr. Combs to a newspaper reporter to-day, "is that they appeal to the student rather than to the generally philosophical discussions, whereas we need every-day statements showing the fallacies of the free silver men."

The voters of the country have a very wide idea of what the free coinage of silver means. This is illustrated by the experience of a friend of mine from Kentucky the other day. This gentleman tells me that in going into a store in one of the small towns of the Blue Grass State, a short time ago, he overheard a conversation of two intelligent farmers. One of these farmers was saying that he favored Judge Seargent to distribute the silver in the Treasury for that country, as soon as the country adopted free coinage laws.

He continued to make an argument in proven form, saying he had always official positions in the county. Those who were representing the more intelligent class of the farmers of Kentucky, firmly believe that the proposition of the silver men was to (distribute the silver in the Treasury among the voters of the country).

That is the class of people we should reach with literature that will dispel such absurd ideas.

Mr. Combs firmly believes that the salvation of the Democratic party during the coming campaign depends on the defeat of the free silver wing of the organization, and as he is generally regarded as being in accord with the administration on this question, any publication issued giving his signature is more than ordinarily interesting.

NO USE FOR A CAMERA.

The Old Kintailor Didn't Want His Picture Taken.

An hour before noon I overtook a young man with a camera, who was making snapshots by the wayside. A few minutes later we met a mountaineer on a mule, with a sack of corn behind him, and a hatbox in his hand. He had changed, and said he would like to take his picture.

"Is that thing for taking pictures?" "Yes, takes a regular photograph."

"Would it look like me?"

"Yes, the maw?"

"Then why to disappoint you. That was a fellow up yere with a quintain masheen like that, and he met my brother, and he got on a rock and squinted at him and cussed along. When he got down a Knoxville, he fixed the picture up and was showin it around when a fellow says to him:

"What did you meet this yere critter?"

"Up above Cumberland Gap."

"And mought he's first name be Bill?"

"I reckon."

"And his last name Scott?"

"The same."

"That's about all they said, but in the three days a lot of revenue officers cumulated and gobbled on to Bill, and he's in a hot prison cell in Texas till they saw his picture."

But, as the revenue officers don't want you, that removes the objection," explained the artist.

"It beats me, but I don't see it," replied the old man as he looked up and down the road. "You take my picture. You go down to Clinton. You show it to the party soon a fellow cum along and says:

"Durn my aile, but that looks like ole Jeb Scott, up in the hills!"

"Yes, it's the ole cuss hisself."

"What'd you meet him?"

"Word on the Clinch river."

"The dear ole critter! How heart he's looking on that ole maw of his, I'd gin a collar to shake hands with him!"

"Waal," continued the old man, "in about three days I be roostin in jail, and they only myself to blame for it, 'est t'other fellow would be."

"But I thought they didn't want you," protested the artist.

"No, I reckon they don't, but they would as soon as they saw the picture. So the fellow would recognize the image of a critter who looked seven or eight up in a stable while the soy was sittin over the mountains, and as I haint much of a name to take I'm afraid I can't explain 'em. I happened to fall asleep and jester told me that they can't say if it ole cuss was up in the con't day if it ole Jeb Scott, sits down and biles behind a log!"—Detroit Free Press.

NOT POPULAR.

Briggs—If monkeys are so far advanced, don't see why they are not yet set to polish shoes.

Griggs—Few people care for monkey shines.—Detroit Free Press.

HE GOT THE PLACE.

People are not always sure of their own needs, and the boy in this story doubtless acted upon his knowledge of that fact.

"Nobody wants a boy?" he asked of the magnate of the office, standing before him, cap in hand.

"Nobody wants a boy," replied the magnate.

"Do you need a boy?" asked the applicant, nowise abashed.

"No, you need a boy."

"The boy would not serve up."

"Well, say, mister," he inquired, "do you have to have a boy?"

"The magnate nodded assent.

"I'm sorry to say we do," he said, "but you see, you're about what we want."—Northern Budget.

STUPIDOUS.

A boy at a crossing begging something of a gentleman, the latter took him and he would give him something.

"I'm sorry to say we do," he said, "but you see, you're about what we want."—Northern Budget.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

A DISRUPTION OF PARLIAMENT IS NEAR.

Unavoidable.

RADICALS ARE REBELS.

Control of China Through the Necessary Loan—Wilde's Second Trial—Berlin Situation.

Discussing the Possibility of European Control of China Through the Necessary Loan—Wilde's Second Trial—Berlin Situation.

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THE ON THE FARM.

— TAKING GREAT THOUGHTS AT FOUR O'CLOCK — THE VORNG.

William Tells About a Sonful Visit He Once Made to a Woman Suffrage Meeting and the Pleasantry That Passed When the Prince Gets Here.

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye
SOPHIE'S CRIK TOWNSHIP,
ELANDERSON COUNTY, N. C.

Sir, I am writing to you in the hope that you will find it interesting. I am writing to you in the hope that you will find it interesting. I am writing to you in the hope that you will find it interesting.

I was thinking on this morning at 4 o'clock and I was thinking on this morning at 4 o'clock and I was thinking on this morning at 4 o'clock.



THINKING

giving, the son said the water on the main table of the house was in the house of the house of the house.

We, the people of the house, are writing to you in the hope that you will find it interesting. We, the people of the house, are writing to you in the hope that you will find it interesting.

It is a great pleasure to me to hear from you. It is a great pleasure to me to hear from you. It is a great pleasure to me to hear from you.

He came thinking that the entire place was a great pleasure to me. He came thinking that the entire place was a great pleasure to me.

At a guest who comes here for a long time, it is a great pleasure to me. At a guest who comes here for a long time, it is a great pleasure to me.

The friend who came here for a long time, it is a great pleasure to me. The friend who came here for a long time, it is a great pleasure to me.

So we went down to the river. So we went down to the river. So we went down to the river.

We sat down and I gave our pipes to the river. We sat down and I gave our pipes to the river.

"Al" thought a loud, but still to myself, "they have scared me." "Al" thought a loud, but still to myself, "they have scared me."

Whether temperance or female suffrage is to be the result of this, I cannot say. Whether temperance or female suffrage is to be the result of this, I cannot say.

sing like a blue jay with his tail in the air. (The blue jay, I mean.)

Speaking of the suffrage and advanced rights, I attended a meeting in Washington last winter for the purpose of passing a law to amend the woman.

It was a collection of very bright minds and high intelligence. It was a collection of very bright minds and high intelligence.

I was a crowd in the room, and I was a crowd in the room. I was a crowd in the room, and I was a crowd in the room.

My father, who was a very bright man, was a crowd in the room. My father, who was a very bright man, was a crowd in the room.

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My father, who was a very bright man, was a crowd in the room. My father, who was a very bright man, was a crowd in the room.

true heart that bears for me alone? Heaven bless you, James Wagoner or James Wagoner or James Wagoner.

May be, for I cannot read it. Thank you, thank you.

Oh, won't it be nice when the Prince of Wales comes? It will be nice for him and nice for us.

Oh, won't it be nice when the Prince of Wales comes? It will be nice for him and nice for us.

Oh, won't it be nice when the Prince of Wales comes? It will be nice for him and nice for us.

Oh, won't it be nice when the Prince of Wales comes? It will be nice for him and nice for us.

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NEW PAPER PLANT.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS AS TO ITS VALUE TO FARMERS.

Latest Facts About Sachaline, or Giant Knotweed—A Desirable Plant For Arid Land—Its Value as a Protection to River Banks.

Special Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—Within the past year agricultural papers and seed catalogues have been creating a stir among farmers, and more particularly among ranchmen of the west and southwest, by their extravagant accounts of the value of sachaline for fodder and its quality for growing crops.

Sachaline, or giant knotweed, belongs to the large order of polygones, or the buckwheat family, a family of which canna grass is a member, and which contains such well-known plants as the common knotgrass of our country, the smartweed or water pepper, sorrel, and the like.

The giant knotweed is a hardy perennial, with a growth in its native state of from 3 to 10 feet in height. It is a plant of the tropics, and is found in the mountains of the Andes, in the Himalayas, and in the mountains of the Alps.

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2 and corn for feed, not Polygonum sachaline, unless you want trouble.

According to these reports of experience, it would be justifiable to advise our farmers to exercise some caution in its introduction.

The climate of the native habitat of sachaline, cold and moist, would appear to make its trial in southern climates dubious, and in the northern states its growth has not been experimentally established. It may be the case in that geographical section.

There is, however, one very important and useful purpose to which sachaline may be put.

Its great strength of root and the intricate network of its branches, which are very strong and resistant to a soil, make it a valuable plant for the protection of river banks, and for the protection of the soil.

Particularly in the south and south west, where the soil is so soft and the water is so abundant, sachaline is a valuable plant for the protection of the soil.

The following method of cultivating sachaline is taken from the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, for Feb. 27, 1891. "It is best to procure in winter, say from January to April, seeds and root cuttings. On getting them they should be stored in a box or covered with sand or soil, and the roots should be kept in a cool place.

The seeds, when these begin to grow, on the first of the month of May, should be sown in a garden in good, rich soil in rows, and afterwards put into nursery beds or in their final position.

"To obtain a method of multiple sowing, the seeds should be sown in a permanent plantation to be formed and continued. The roots, at several years apart, yield can be planted and we establish a stock from the first.

"Young plants raised from seed planted at a distance of one yard at first soon fill the intervening space and cover the land."

A TURTLE HUNT AT NIGHT IN THE DRY TORTUGAS.

Special Correspondence.

LONGBEACH KEY, Dry Tortugas, May 10.—Loggerhead Key is a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, and is one of the most interesting of the Florida Keys. It is a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, and is one of the most interesting of the Florida Keys.

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the others dancing, I turned and sit out of the door with Steve.

"Walking the beach" and "turning a turtle" are terms peculiar to these regions. In the season the female turtle, heavy with eggs, crawls up on the sand to lay. She moves quietly to the sand, and there she sits for a few minutes to see that the sand is clear. She then begins to dig, and often goes down 20 yards and more from the water's edge to a hole in the sand where she deposits her eggs. A large number at a time. She covers them carefully with about five inches of sand and jumps up and down on the sand to pack it. She prefers a dark night for the operation. In two weeks she is at the beach to lay another batch.

The hunter takes a lantern and patrols the stretches of sand. He sees the deep tracks of the animal (for a big turtle makes a tremendous furrow as she drags her shell), and if there is but one trail he follows it up, and at the end he finds Mrs. Turtle. When he then turns over on her back, where she is perfectly helpless. This is not always an easy job. The creature struggles desperately to escape and flings sand and pebbles in stinging clouds. A loggerhead, when bites like a fiend. The loggerhead is not very good eating and is prized for her eggs. But if there is no green turtle at hand the natives do not hesitate to dine off the other. I did not like the feat.

We started down the beach. Overland the way was black, and the wind blew sharply. The sand was soft and yielding. At our feet the tide splashed. A hundred crabs stood about us. We were upon them and then scrambled off on the tips of their toes to where the lantern's rays reached them no longer. These creatures are the pest of the reef. They burrow everywhere and destroy a vast amount of vegetation.

We took on through the desert until to the point of the key was gained. We had seen nothing save sand, and waves and crabs, the omelette of a turtle and a sea urchin. The moment in the moonlight we reached our ears. We retraced our path and tried the other half of the beach.

We had not proceeded ten feet on the new beach when, 80 yards ahead, the cog commenced to bark furiously.

"Tina!" exclaimed Steve. "He has a turtle, I bet!" We made a dart, for the scent of turtle soup was not in our nostrils.

Sure enough, the dog had one. He had disturbed her just as she was seeking a spot for a nest. He had attacked the huge beast by the right hind leg, and when we arrived she was beating a retreat to the sea, and he was chasing her as she fled. The rays of the lantern dazzled her for a moment.

"No, old dog, you can't get away this time," said Steve, and he shook his finger at her. "Want to turn me, boy?"

"Of course I do. So I put my hands under her legs and she fell, and with a mighty leap over her head I was down. I would turn her if she weighed a ton. The dog pulled bravely at her leathery legs. He was a snowing pup and had seen better before.

We found our victim was a loggerhead, about 200 pounds. And for the next week our menu spelled turtle.

A JUST MAN.

The late Francis Furman, the historian, had the Mosiac idea of justice—an eye for an eye, a foot for a foot.

A friend met him one day walking along the street, leaning a street boy with a cane.

"What in the world are you doing, Furman?" asked his friend.

"I found that Johnny here had eaten a lot of the apples of my orchard, and I am going to pay him for them. I am going to pay him for them. I am going to pay him for them."

Johnny was a small boy and was very much frightened. He was very much frightened. He was very much frightened.

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 Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
 Editor and Publisher.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

The framers of the constitution regarded the provision that was cited by the Supreme court in overthrowing the income tax yesterday, as one of the bulwarks that should insure the permanence of their work. They themselves had just come out of a war that was begun on account of inequalities of taxation. The battle cry, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," was still ringing in their ears. It was nothing new in history for one class to be made to pay more heavily than another to the support of the government, either because of greater wealth, or because they might be more easily squeezed. So the architects of the framework of our national edifice tried to provide that all those who contributed to the support of the government, should be taxed only as they were represented. They provided that direct taxes might be levied by Congress only by apportionment among the States according to the population. Their vision has been vindicated. The action of Congress in trying to make a certain small portion of the citizens of the country bear an undue share of the burdens of the State was as wrong and tyrannous an act, as was the act of England in laying on the shoulders of the colonies an undue share of the burdens arising from the wars with France. There is already too much of a tendency on the part of the wealthier of the supporters of States to complain of the inequalities given to the smaller and weaker of the States by the councils of the nation. But if New York, for example, paid in an additional tax on the shirt and foresuit of her citizens, a still more disproportionate amount of the tax, how long would it be before the present discontented minorities would grow into a shout of discontent that would threaten to tear apart the hands that held the nation together? With how much justice may not men who besides paying a tax on the property they hold, pay an especial fine for having incomes a certain sum, claim to have an added voice in the affairs of government? These are questions that have never yet become serious ones, but it would not be long before they would be on thousands of lips in the great business centers. It would be un-American if these men did not rebel against so flagrant an injustice. The Supreme court did a clean job of it this time. There is not a rag left of the income tax. All the sections of the tariff law that provide for its collection are wiped out together, and there is no way in which they may be brought up again. The only way for such a tax to be again levied is to amend the constitution, and this can never be done. No one of the weaker States will ever be foolish enough to sell its safeguard against the imposition of special burdens upon its citizens, for any such a mess of pottage as the hope of robbing some of the rich men in an Eastern State. The income tax is dead. The mangled remains are buried out of sight.

It is especially as a representative of the great majority who would pay nothing under the income tax toward the support of the government that we rejoice in the overthrow of this iniquitous, inquisitorial, unjust, vicious and altogether outrageous system of class legislation. In the name of that majority we have protested against an attack on the supposed rich because they were rich. We would not, if we could, pick out the thousand or the five hundred richest men in the country, and make them bear the expense of conducting the government. We have no wish to become paupers supported by the bounty, or rather by the booty, extracted by the proletarian majority from the millionaire minority. We believe in a government for and by the people, not in a government by a majority at the expense of the minority in the plunder of the forms of law. And we rejoice exceedingly that the court has found, at last, that the constitution of the country provides forever against the introduction of this form of robbery under the guise of law. As Justice Field said in his opinion delivered at the time of the former hearing, it is really not of nearly so much importance whether it be decided that the government has a right to employ in time of peace this form of deriving revenue, as whether such a piece of class legislation be allowed to strike at the very foundation of our political system, which is the equality of all men before the law, and to set apart a fraction of the people who are to be plundered for the benefit of the rest. If there is to be an income tax, let every man bear his share in proportion to his means, whether his contribution to the government be 10 cents or \$10,000. This is our government, and we all have a right to bear our share in it.

But, thank heaven there is to be no income tax at all. It is the most obvious thing in the world that it is entirely unnecessary. The government had plenty of revenue without any such inquisitorial form of taxation, until the attempt was made to revise the revenue laws by a

party that did not know anything whatever about revenue or taxation or the science of government. It will have plenty of revenue again, as soon as the party comes into power which does know something about running the government. But that is now beside the question. The great thing is that the power to lay a class tax, a tax on thrift and prosperity and enterprise, a tax which divides the people into two classes and arbitrarily gives to one of those classes more of an interest in the government than the other—that this power is now definitely decided to be prohibited to Congress by the constitution.

What the effect of the decision will be, we cannot altogether tell. It will certainly lead to a much larger deficit in the revenue of the government, and with an ordinary President, under ordinary circumstances, we might expect an extraordinary session of Congress to provide for the deficiency. But Mr. Cleveland is not an ordinary President, and he may be only too glad to get another chance to issue bonds and oblige his friends the banking syndicate by increasing the debt of the United States, and enabling the syndicate incidentally to make another ten or twelve millions of dollars. But even if it leads to this, we are glad the tax is knocked out. The Supreme Court has redeemed itself. Throughout its history, it has been the one feature of our federal system which has been conceded to the most pronounced success. Administrations have been savagely criticised, Congresses have been spoken of as assemblages of fools and knaves; but never has the breath of suspicion dared to taint the motives of the Supreme Court; and never for very many years, if at all, has it come so dangerously near to losing the respect of the people as when it professed itself entirely unable to decide so momentous a question as this. But the period of doubt and hesitation is over; the foundations, which seemed to be shaking beneath our feet, are restored; and this question is settled; and settled, we think, forever.

THE DUTY OF AMERICANS.

It is useless now to launch invectives at the head of the government for this latest criminal and treasonable surrender of the rights of this country, this awful cowardice, this disgraceful weakness, in recognizing the right of England's poachers to kill our seals, and sending word to our ships in the Bering sea not to attack these pirates on account of the possibility of claims for damages that the mother pirate may be pleased to make. A man that cares not for the honor of his country abroad, cannot care for its honor at home. Cleveland will not pay any attention to the demands of the people of the country for an American policy. His ears are filled with the admiring cries of a coterie of petticoated Eastern mugwumps and he will simply go his own contemptible cowardly course until his time of office expires.

What can an American do? There are many things. We can teach the children the history of the past, and show them that cowards at the head of the nation are the exception and not the rule. We can tell them, without any fear of the words proving anything but true, that the next President of the United States will be first and last, an American. We can keep alive the spirit of patriotism, so that when this burden is cast off, the nation will be at once ready to take its proper place in the world. We can discourage the spirit of anarchy that is sure to arise when the people have lost all respect for the head of the government. We can point to the fact that here the people rule, and that sooner or later the American people will be in the saddle again. Seventeen years of the life of the nation has been spent in warring for our rights, our national dignity, and our liberty. There are millions of men in the country ready to fight again. We can tell these men to wait, to sit quietly by and wait for the outgoing of the Cleveland administrators. It is a hard thing, harder than fighting, but it is the only way. It is useless to talk of war. What commander, what men could go into battle and be determined to win, with cowards in Washington? The only thing is to wait. But the people will have a chance to do some thinking of a very high quality in the next two years. We may be mistaken, but we think that there will be a clip on Uncle Sam's shoulder in 1897 that John Bull is nowhere big enough to knock off. Let us hope so.

SUMMER SCHOOL ADVERTISING.

The Summer School this year promises to be of more value to Colorado Springs than ever before, and in two directions. The best advantage is, of course, the benefit to be derived from the lectures. The faculty is larger this year than last, and the courses have been increased in number and improved in value. The people of Colorado Springs will have offered to them this year privileges that other less favored people will come thousands of miles to enjoy.

But while the number of people who can attend the lectures is, of course, limited, the school will benefit, and has already benefited, all those interested in the welfare of the city in the immense amount of advertising that has been done and will be done to draw people here this year. First in this line comes the official publication of the school. It is a beautiful little book, embellished with the best of the half-tone engravings used in preparing Mr. Buckman's book. Besides the attractions offered in the line of the school itself, the superior claims of this city as a resort for health and pleasure are well brought out by both illustrations and good reading matter.

The railroads have been engaged in the

work, as they never have been before. In all the reading matter that has been prepared and sent to almost every railroad station in the United States to interest teachers and others in the coming convention in Denver, mention is made of the Colorado Summer School, and the roads that do not come directly into this city are offering special rates to those wishing to come. The Burlington, which has hardly before recognized the existence of this city, now gives it and the school a prominent place. The Santa Fe, which is a large advertiser, is giving prominence to the announcement of the school as one of the chief attractions of the trip to Colorado.

As a part of the effort to bring to our city as large a number as possible of the delegates to the great National Educational association convention in Denver this summer, a copy of Mr. Buckman's large illustrated book on Colorado Springs is being sent to each of the 60 managers of the association scattered over the United States. Those managers are charged with the duty of working up the attendance upon the convention, and delegates will be governed largely by their advice in matters pertaining to the Colorado sojourn. In each book is written the name of the person to whom it is sent, with the statement that it is presented by the citizens of Colorado Springs. Although the books have only just been sent out, Mr. Buckman has already received a number of most enthusiastic responses, the writers promising to bring large delegations to this most beautiful and attractive region. Another result has been that in all the State bulletins, Colorado Springs, and the Summer School have come in for mention as two of the good things that none of the teachers or good means wants to miss. The school journals are not behind. In each of them appears an attractive advertisement of the school, and this is supplemented in most cases by good notices in the editorial columns. The Review of Reviews, in its annual account of the summer gatherings for the year, gives the town and school an excellent notice, and the daily papers in Chicago and elsewhere have been kept cognizant at least of the existence of the school, and now accostions in the faculty have been printed and favorably commented upon.

The value of the institution to the city and all its inhabitants is thus well established. This is the only mountain summer school in the country. It is the only thing that promises to rival the parent Chautauqua west of that point. It is liable to grow, and extend in scope, until it brings every year to this city literally thousands of the best class of people. There is to be no more hat-passing. The school is now well on its own feet as a legitimate business enterprise, but an effort will be made this year, as in years past, to induce people here at home to take as much interest as those from outside. The people of Colorado Springs will be asked to buy and use the tickets. They may be asked a little before those from outside, but this money will be used in advertising expenses, and will thus be a direct benefit to the town. The tickets are worth all that is asked for them, on their own merits, and we hope that all who can will avail themselves of the opportunity given to benefit themselves and families, to push a long a worthy institution, and to add to the prosperity and population of Colorado Springs.

RICH STRIKES AT CAMP.

The question is often asked, "What becomes of these rich strikes that we read about in the Cripple Creek specials?" Some people, ignorant of the usual course of affairs in mining matters, are getting to believe that nearly all of the reports are fraudulent, and are made simply for the purpose of booming some particular stock, or else for their effect on the general market for Cripple Creek securities. These people expect the account of a rich strike to be followed by the announcement of a dividend the next day, or that the paper will continue from day to day to tell of rich shipments to the smelters. The fact is that it is a long journey from the discovery of a rich deposit of ore to a dividend. To make a mine out of a prospect requires a good deal of work, and the expenditure of considerable sums of money. The ragged prospect hole has often to be squared up and timbered. Hoisting machinery must be secured, and put in place, a road must be built to connect with the railroad, a shaft and ore houses must be put up. All these things take money, and the lucky owner of the claim is often compelled to start very slowly, to take out only the richest ore and ship it often carrying it on his back or on the back of a burro to the nearest mill.

Another reason why there is so much about new strikes, and so little about the older mines, is that as soon as a mine is thoroughly established as a producer, the owners make it a point to give out as little as possible. All the miners are sworn to secrecy, and only the most sensational discoveries leak out. A mine may be quietly prosperous, and be sending shipping ore, and piling up neat little fortunes for its possessors, and still nothing will be allowed to escape that a news gatherer is able to regard as reliable. It is impossible to tell from the external appearances of ore what its value may be, and the smelters will never say a word as to its richness.

The Gazette hopes to continue its accounts of rich finds of ore in the mines at Cripple Creek. There may be some who will still think that they are being stretched, or wildly misrepresented, but we are willing to wait until the official figures of the production of the camp can be collected for the next New Year paper. They will show whether there have not been many rich finds of gold in the great

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The action of Russia in boldly taking possession of a large part of the Asiatic coast, while it may be condemned from the standpoint of justice and equity, is still not in opposition to the best interests of the civilized world. The vast force now being thrown into China by mere inertia has been recognized by many able thinkers as a serious menace to the rest of the world, if it should ever be roused into action. General Lord Wolsey has gone so far as to predict the ultimate destruction of the civilizations of the Occident by theordes of Mongolians, sweeping west over Asia. In addition to the Chinese danger there has now arisen, in almost a single night, a formidable modern war power, an England of the eastern Asiatic coast. Japan is young, strong, aggressive. Her people have been aroused to the spirit of the West. They have taken possession of much that has made the Caucasian race strong, and they are reaching out after more. The situation demands a watch-dog on the Asian coast.

So far as the rest of the world is concerned, Russia is better fitted for the position of watch-dog than any other power of sufficient strength to maintain its position. The Slavs tend to centralization. They are not disposed to branch out. The czar only tries to hold his own. What outside territory is sought to be added to his domain, is only for the purpose of strengthening the existing boundaries. The presence of Russia as the practical ruler of Korea will keep Japan at home. It will not be safe for the little nation to engage with any serious complication with any foreign power, with a sentinel ever at her own gate. China dare not attempt any ways of reprisal for fear of the loss of more territory.

But the presence of Russia will not in any way interfere with the material and commercial progress of the East. The civilizing and Christianizing influences will be added rather than retarded. With warships of the Cross only a few hours' sail away, there will not be the heedless mowing of foreigners. The nations of the East will have all the privileges of the most favored nations, but the one of war. And the luck of war will not interfere with their progress and prosperity.

The Waller case, after a long and apparently inexplicable delay, seems at last to be approaching a satisfactory conclusion. The action of the French government in vacating its sentence of the military court, and holding him for trial by a civil tribunal, is probably only a graceful way of paving the way for his release. There are no French civil courts with jurisdiction over Malagassian territory, so that the second trial, if it is ever held, will be little more than a formality. We hope that the claims of this man, not only for redress for his arrest and imprisonment, but for the confiscation of his property in the Kova concession, will be pressed to a satisfactory conclusion, and that the nations of the earth will be shown that an American has the same rights to maintain commercial relations with the barbarous or semi-civilized nations, that are accorded without question to Englishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen. We are glad to recognize the good judgment of Secretary Graham in this case. He has remained in bed, and has left it to the only two American diplomats, Eustis and Uhlen, to settle.

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange was organized equally for the protection of the brokers and of the public. The members have the right to expect that their personal rights and interests will be respected by the body that they support. While it is the duty of the exchange to investigate all charges of misbehavior against members, it should be understood that such charges should not be preferred without the fullest backing. The very fact that a broker is put on trial on a charge of irregularity, may ruin his business and wrong him personally, when he has done nothing for which he should be so punished. We hope to see no more such charges, followed by operations, as have been the sensations of the last few weeks. Besides the personal considerations involved, these affairs might seriously affect the standing of the mining stock business and the exchange abroad.

The opening paragraph of Mr. Carlisle's speech, in which he sought to ascribe all the financial ills of the country to the last Republican administration, precludes any serious discussion of his effort. It may have been a great disappointment to those who came to hear a discussion of one of the most abstruse questions of the day, by the man at the head of that department of the government, to be greeted by such a shallow display of blind, partisan, misrepresentation.

We certainly hope that our London correspondent is right in predicting a speedy dissolution of the present government of Great Britain. It seems altogether probable that the next government will be Conservative; and as things stand now, that will be much better for this country, which is the most important point for us; and in our judgment for Great Britain too, which is a point the English probably consider one of considerable interest.

It is sickening to think that there are still six hundred and fifty-four men days of Cleveland's term left; but it is some slight consolation to recollect that it is only one hundred and ninety-four days until the meeting of a Republican Congress.

Mr. Cleveland's gout would only keep him at Woodley and incapacitate him physically for business; if Mr. Grosvenor's gout would only make it necessary for him to take a trip to the Bermudas or somewhere where he could not be

reached by telegraph, and if Mr. Edwin F. Uhl of Ypsilanti, should be left in charge of the State Department for about three months, with a free hand, it would be the best thing that ever happened to this administration. But alas! these are very large ifs.

We would like to see a silver dollar against Cleveland's chances for a reelection to the Presidency, that the reason, and the only reason, that a special agent of the State Department was sent down New York bay on a revenue cutter to meet poor Waller's stepson, was to prevent any information about the case reaching the newspapers or the public. But there's reason in it. Since the State Department's policy is so thoroughly un-American, it is none of the American people's business what these men at Washington do.

Emperor William is now talking about the necessity of a revolution in Germany, a revolution that will turn backwards and deprive the Germans of universal suffrage. William II. has not read much of history, or he would have learned that a ruler that sets out to set a revolution, always gets what he goes after. The only trouble is that the revolutions thus secured invariably revolve the wrong way, and the engineer is crushed beneath them.

The advocates of the reduction of the tariff, who have been in almost complete retirement for two years, now come forward with a feeble crow over the fact that wages at the Carnegie steel works have been increased 10 per cent. As there have been two successive 10 per cent. reductions there in the last two years, the wages are still 11.9 per cent. below the Republican standard.

The "mediation" of Russia in the affairs of China brings very forcibly to mind the touching lines:
 There was a young lady from Niger
 With a smile went to ride on a tiger;
 They came back from the ride
 With the lady inside,
 And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Perhaps the next thing will be the re-opening of the boundary question that was settled by the Ashburton treaty, and the concession to Canada of a big piece of Maine on the east, and of all the territory lying north of California on the west.

The reprimand endorsed on the retirement of Admiral Meade will not hurt him very much. After his expression of opinion about the administration, he cannot care a great deal what they may happen to think of him.

If it takes as much red tape to return the income tax as it did to collect it, the Treasury will hold the money for a long time yet.

Chicago can breathe freely for another year. The New York Legislature has adjourned without passing the Greater New York bill.

Judge Shiras may not be very strong on opinions, but when it comes to decisions, he is right there every time.

There were 11,212 words in Secretary Carlisle's speech, but not one of them was "deficit."

Wanted—A Discoverer.

Stanley! You can hardly recall the name? That is the very point. Only a few years ago we had a Stanley who went to Abyssinia with the British army; who wrote books and delivered lectures, and was, in his rude, rough, uncouth way, a character and a personage. He married a London lady—and what has become of him? Before the marriage there was gossip that his future mother-in-law was calculated to tame even his wild, hard nature, and she has evidently done it, and even converted it. Then he could cry with Benedict: "I will go on the slightest errand to the Antipodes; I will fetch you a toothpick from the farthest inch of Asia; bring you the length of Prester John's foot or a hair of the great Cham's beard; do you an embassy to the Pigmies!" But now this: "How dost thou, Benedict, the married man?" Nobody knows how he doth. In society, in the press, on the platform, at public functions, he makes no more appearances. He boasts no more of the friendship of the King of the Belgians, and gives no more advice to the British government. Where is he, how is he, and what is he doing? These questions are for some enterprising explorers on this side of the ocean to discover. For the pleasure of unearthing him, as he did poor Dr. Livingston, just as he is enjoying himself most, and addressing him in the historic formula: "Mr. Henry M. Stanley, I presume?" I have always thought that it was most cruel to disturb Livingston, when he had settled down quietly in Africa, with half a dozen wives, plenty of sunshine, no fear of Exeter hall, and a serene future, and drag him back to civilization and death. To rescue Stanley from his happy obscurity will be one of those bronical revenges that make angels laugh.—(Town Topics.)

Absurd Secretary Morton.

The noisiest, and in some particulars the most absurd, man in office in Washington is the Secretary of Agriculture. Rarely does a week pass without some deliverance from him of opinions which are always given with much confidence and emphasis as they might have if they embodied real wisdom rather than clearly perceptible foolishness. Mr. Morton, pointing to the fact that British imports largely exceeded British exports, (England, in short, buying more than she sells), regards the fact as an indication of high sagacity upon the part of the British people, and has recently declared that:

"The individual who does not take in more than he puts out during the year is considered an unsafe business man; and what is true as to the importance of gaining, trace to individual success coming to be held very generally as important to the commercial supremacy of nations. They succeed best when their exchanges show how much more value they take in than they put out."

If a man out of debt should persistently buy more than he sells, even so infinitesimal might perceive that he must one day exhaust his resources. If a man in debt should pursue such a course his

THERE is but one

way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure

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* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the hands of men to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

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creditors would soon have his property. But a man who is a large creditor may perform the feat of taking in more goods than he puts out, because the apparent balance against him may represent money or commodities paid to him by those who are in his debt. The excess imports of England largely stand for debts paid to that creditor country. The American who imagines that his debtor country of ours can profit by having the balance of trade against it, would be more happily placed in a kindergarten than in a high office under the government of the United States. Mr. Morton's perceptive faculties may indeed be dulled by the fact that as a Democratic free trader he admires everything that is English; but even this cannot excuse his emission of intolerable nonsense in bulletins printed at the expense of American taxpayers.—(The Manufacturer.)

Blown In.

Flies are beginning to come in large numbers from nowhere.—Acheson Globe.

Babes in the City.

Murderous Inole—I want some arsenic enough to kill two boys. Police Druggist—It is against the law to sell arsenic, but there is a fruit stand around the corner.—New York Weekly.

A Natural Error.

Strawberry—How did you come to talk out so loud in church this morning? Sincerely—Why, when I woke up I was sitting behind such a high hat that I thought I was at the matinee.—Brooklyn Life.

Not Ready For the Bombardment.

The Diva—The crowd's calling you before the curtain. Why don't you go on? The Tenor (peeping through the curtain)—I haven't got my padded suit on, and there are three women in the audience with gold wreaths and one man with a jewel case.—Chicago Record.

Medical Item.

Mr. Youngdoctor—Last week four of my patients who were down with the grip recovered completely. Mr. Olddoctor—Serves you good and right. Why do you neglect your patients that way? You deserve to have them all get well on your hands.—Texas Sifters.

A Frugal Soul.

It was at an informal exhibition of water colors. "Air these for sale?" asked the man from out of town.

"Well," after an examination lasting half a minute, "I'd take a couple of 'em if it didn't cost so binged much fer frames!"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Wanted to Make Sure.

Mr. Nuwed (on honeymoon tour)—My darling, we shall have to get out at once. The two front cars are telescoped and the whole train is on fire. Come, dear, come before it is too late.

A Parallel Case.

Briggs—You know that horse I bought the other day? He's gone lame. Griggs—That is the way it always affects me.

Briggs—What does?

Griggs—When I walk too much.—De troit Free Press.

A Free Book.

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AND FREE FOR ASK

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Literary Department.

COLONEL NORTON.

"Colonel Norton," by Florence Montgomery, is a book of a kind that we suppose that some people like for the sake of a good many of them written and sold in the last few years. There is not much of any plot, or not much of any plot, rather, but there is an endless amount of deep conversation and rather value repartee. But there are two stories in the book, and by following directions both of them may be extracted. The first of these includes the nominal heroine of the first part of the book, Maud Edgerton Milne, Lady Manors. To learn all that the book has to say about this interesting young woman read the opening chapter, labeled "Maud," then jump to page 319, and read to page 341. This tells you all about Maud, though not much of her husband. But then, this is one of those stories where the husband does not amount to a great deal anyhow. He is strong and manly, and has blue eyes and good teeth, and his wife tells the story of his life to the old family friend, so he really does not count. The second tale includes a real love story, and winds up in a wedding in which the husband is really of some importance. Begin with chap. xiv, page 115, then jump to chap. ii, chap. i, page 179, chap. vi, page 227, and chap. vii, page 232, then jump to part v, page 345, and read to the end of the book. This will give the reader an intelligent comprehension of what all this is about. And then if you want to read the whole thing through consecutively, you can do so with your eyes opened.

There is one serious defect in the book. We are given a glimpse of the only way to bring up children to take a serious view of life. The children are for a time the most important persons in the book, and then they are suddenly dropped, and never appear again. We would like to know if they ever grew up, or if their extreme goodness carried them into early graves. They seemed a little too good for life, to us. Longmans, Green & Co. are the publishers.

RIDER HAGGARD'S LATEST.

There seems to be a limit even to the possible improbability, as exemplified in the writings of Mr. H. Rider Haggard. Even his latest and richest vein of tales of adventures shows signs of being worked out. But for all that, the people who enjoy his writings, and the class is a large one, will find the latest, "The Heart of the World," interesting and exciting enough. If it had not been preceded by so many in exactly the same style and vein, it would be a very good story indeed. The scene is laid in Central America, and the action includes battles with Mexican bandits, and a visit to an ancient Aztec city in the interior, in which the faith and the ritual of an ancient Aztec deity are explained. Mr. Haggard's "treasures" are not lacking. There is the same surprisingly beautiful native girl in love with the brave hero and she plays in the same old hard luck. There is the same native adherent who has a secret "pull" on the rest of the natives, there is the same ancient prophet of evil that sets the story on the same native servant that gallantly gives up his life for his master. The names of these worthies are a little easier to pronounce in this book than in the previous ones, but the characters are the same. But the kaleidoscope has had a turn, the interest is sustained, and the book serves as well as another to pass the idle hours. That is what it is meant for. Longmans, Green & Co. are the publishers.

New Edition of "Pike's Expeditions."

Francis P. Harper of New York announced the publication, early next month, of "Pike's Expeditions," now first reprinted in full from the original Philadelphia edition of 1810, with all the original plates reproduced in facsimile, together with a vast amount of new material.

The work will be uniform with Dr. Coues' "Lewis and Clark," which met with such a surprising reception that in a few months became "out-of-print" and sold at a premium.

Lake Lewis and Clark's Pike's work is a perennial and monumental. A proof of its great value and interest is found in the fact that it has survived the extraordinary confusion in which the numerous "parts," "appendices" and various other contents of the original edition were disarranged to the present day.

The work here announced is Pike's own story of all these travels and adventures, subjected to a thorough scrutiny and criticism in the most minute details and enriched with a vast amount of new material in history, geography, ethnology, biography, scientific information, and legendary lore, throwing a flood of new light on many a point in the history of the West, hitherto obscure or unilluminated.

No expense has been spared to produce an indispensable reference work and monument of our country's progress, and in consideration of the many new and valuable features embodied we feel we can add but little to induce students of American history, libraries, public institutions, and lovers of fine books to secure a set before the edition is exhausted.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN FICTION.

Some time ago, in reviewing Mr. Robert Barr's delightful story "In the Midst of Alarms," we took occasion to say that we did not think that the portrait of a modern newspaper man there given was a correct or a probable one. In a recent letter, Mr. Julian Ralph, than whom there is no higher authority on the personnel of the American press, takes an exactly opposite view. Following is what he says:

"Have you read Robert Barr's novel, called 'In the Midst of Alarms'? I have restored health to two invalids with it. I prescribed it for two men who were suffering the melancholy that comes with the grippe and guaranteed that in each case it lifted them out of the slough of despond and put them on their feet and back at their desks. Do not imagine that you can get along without it simply because you are well and strong. It is the fresh air and sunshine as good for a straggled as for the poor in health."

"At least one character in the play—of course I mean the story—is the best

portrayal of one type of newspaper reporter—a dominant type—that has ever been drawn by anybody. It could only have been drawn by an American who has dined and slept with many such a bright, superficial, enterprising, honest and less knight of the quill and pencil. But I am not going to tell you the story, but to ask you to thank me for telling you to read it yourself."

"JULIAN RALPH."

We acknowledge the receipt of the following books for review: "The Phantoms of the Footbridge, and Other Stories," by Charles Egbert Craddock; from Macmillan & Co.; two volumes, "Marechal," by "Saint-Clair," in the new line paper-covered edition of standard popular novels, called the Novelists' Library; from G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Julian," in the Heroes of the Nations series; from Little, Brown & Co.; a new Siemkiewicz novel, "Children of the Soil," and from Longmans, Green & Co., "Balfour's Foundations of Belief." Here is a list of books for review in our Literary Department for some time to come.

LITERARY NOTES.

McClure's Magazine for June will contain excellent short stories by Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr and Stanley J. Weisman.

"Arne" has just been published in the new edition of the novel, edited by Edmund Gosse, and it will be followed by "A Happy Boy" and "The Fisher Maiden."

Sir John Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life," a quarter of a million copies of which have, it is said, been sold, is to be brought out in a pocket edition in the same series in which Mr. Wither's "Shakespeare's England" has appeared.

Macmillan & Co. will publish at once a monograph on Thackeray, by Mr. Adolphus Jack, scholar of Peterhouse, which was favorably mentioned for the Member's prize at Cambridge. It is based on a careful study of the great novelist's works.

The new edition of Rudyard Kipling's works, just published by Macmillan & Co., includes all his early Indian tales, and, indeed, forms an absolutely complete edition of his works, with the exception of two volumes—"Many Inventions," and "The Jungle Book."

An account of life and work in the largest powder mills in the world, the Du Pont works at Wilmington, Del., with the story of historic explosions and with pictures covering all the points of interest, will appear in McClure's Magazine for June.

Mr. Balfour's book on the "Foundations of Belief," is making as much talk as Kidd's "Social Evolution." It is an razor-sharp book, and is as keen as a razor. It is full of facts, and is by no means so dismal in its conclusions as Mr. Kidd's.

Received at J. M. Low's book store Rider Haggard's "Heart of the World," "The Master," "The Boy," and "The Boy," by S. R. Crockett and a 25-cent edition of "Social Evolution."

Professor Miall's book on "The Natural History of Aquatic Insects," will be published at once by Macmillan & Co. It is intended to assist the naturalist, and especially the young naturalist, in the study of the very interesting insects which abound in our ponds and rivers. The volume will be illustrated with drawings specially made under the author's direction.

The volume of "Miscellaneous Studies," by the late Mr. Pater, which is now in the press, will include his well-known essays on "Romanticism" and on "The Child in the House," which appeared in Macmillan's Magazine, and a paper on "Prosopopoeia," on "Haphazard," on "Amiens," and on "Pisa." The volume is being edited by Mr. Shadwell.

The interest in posters is growing daily, and the many collectors will be glad to know that Macmillan & Co. will publish at once, under the title of "Posters," a handbook on the history of the illustrated placard, with numerous reproductions of the most artistic examples of all countries. It is written by C. T. J. Hatt, and will be uniform with the work in "Book Plates" published recently by the same firm.

A paper on "Napoleon's Relations with the United States," by Miss Ida M. Tarr, showing with what profuse hospitality Napoleon entertained American ambassadors, and relating the curious story of the June number of McClure's Magazine. It will be illustrated with engravings from the collection of the Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard and other pictures.

Macmillan & Co. announce a new series of "Royal Naval Handbooks," to be edited by Commander C. R. Robinson, author of "The British Fleet," recently issued by the same publishers. The following volumes are in preparation: "Naval Administration and Organization," by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton; "Naval Strategy," by Professor Loughton; "The Naval Economy of a Warship," by Captain C. Campbell; "Naval Gunnery," by Captain H. G. Garbett; "The Entry and Training of Officers and Men," by Lieutenant A. Allen; "Torpedoes, Torpedo Boats, and Torpedo Warfare," by Lieutenant J. Armstrong; "Steam in the Navy," by Fleet Engineer R. C. O. C. O. know; "Naval Architecture, the Designing and Construction of a Warship," by Mr. J. J. Welch.

William Dean Howells gives his experience with the beggarly fraternity in two papers, "The Beggarly Fraternity," the first of which will appear in the June number. Mr. Howells discusses the question of charity to street mendicants from a new point and with great frankness. He says: "There is a man whispering to you in the dark that he has not had any thing to eat all day, and does not know where to sleep. Shall you give him a dollar to get a good supper and a decent lodging? Certainly not; you shall give him a dime, and trust that some one else will give another; or if you have some charity tickets about you, then you give him one of them, and go away feeling that you have at once relieved and outwitted him; for the supposition is that he is a fraud, and has been trying to work you."

BY H. S. ROGERS.

I am a very plain man, simple in my habits and somewhat unlettered. As a grocer's clerk, and since then a green grocer myself, I have found that contentment, simplicity, and a few words of simple bartering and selling, I had to learn the way to make in the world, and I flatter myself that for the meager advantages of my youth I have come very well. In this little Connecticut city I have the largest grocery store, and I have a handsome little home in the best part of the suburbs. With these and a little wife who believes in me as the best man in the world, and three growing children, it seems that I have been blessed in every way. Certain it is that I have had no time to worry of the elaborate problems that trouble the world so much just now. If there are unseen things that I do not know about in the world—or just outside of it—I am content to leave them alone; and when Mary (that's my wife) tries to read me any of the things that she has picked up in the papers, I tell her I have any particular fact, it is a sleeping. Years ago a friend lured me to earn to ride, and now my wheel is my constant companion and a regular part of my establishment. Twice a day I ride to my place of business and home again, and on my way I have a spin over the park roads.

Perhaps I had better tell you more of my early life. I was left an orphan at a tender age and went to live with my father's uncle. I had no claims on him, of course, but as he was the only living thing that I had any blood in, he took me in. He might just as well have left me to the tender mercies of the world. Uncle Israel Bigger's home was on a little farm on Long Island, and old Roger, as he was known far and wide, was one of the characters of the country in which he lived. He was an old man even when I first knew him, and although reported wealthy, was parsimonious and stingy to the last degree. He lived alone with one servant, Sallie, quite as old and peculiar as himself. My advent into their house was a great innovation. Old Sallie took to me from the first. I soon became her great favorite. With Uncle Is it was different, and although he kept me, I used to think that he fairly hated me. Little fellow that I was, I knew that I had my best to please him, but I never did. It was not until the year that there came another addition to our household. A sister of Uncle Israel's, of whom he had heard nothing for years, died in New York City, and asked him to take charge of her son, a boy of about ten years of age. He had never had a companion of any kind except the two old people, and I remember with what feelings of exultation I awaited the coming of this young boy. At last I was to have someone with whom I could play, to whom I could confide my little secrets and my little troubles. He came, and I was as happy as a king. He arrived one evening, a free little fellow, who swaggered and split between his teeth with a most important air. He had been raised in the slums of the city, and knew all of its wickedness that a child of his age could know. He was a good match for his uncle, and I was to be the gate to meet him as Uncle Is went to and from his over insolently and blurted out, "Hello, country!"

Somewhat abashed, I held out my hand as Sallie had told me to do, but what was my astonishment to get a good rap on the head from his dirty fist. Tinging with anger I drew my hand back, and the kid had ever come into my experience before. I can hear the yell, a chuckle of old Uncle Is to this day, as he urged the boy on, and a moment later we were grappling in the dust. My country boy was a good match for his uncle, and I learned in many a struggle that I was sure that I was getting none the worse of it when the affair came to an end by old Sallie dragging us apart. Uncle Is got a good tongue lashing for his part in it, for old Sallie was the only influence with him who seemed to have any influence with him.

That was the beginning of a long and bitter feud that lasted as long as I stayed in that house. Uncle Is was a ways took the part of his nephew and old Sallie stood up for me. Uncle Is seemed to glory in the evil attributes of his young relative, and I was a ways took the part of the kid. I drew my hand back, and the kid had ever come into my experience before. I can hear the yell, a chuckle of old Uncle Is to this day, as he urged the boy on, and a moment later we were grappling in the dust. My country boy was a good match for his uncle, and I learned in many a struggle that I was sure that I was getting none the worse of it when the affair came to an end by old Sallie dragging us apart. Uncle Is got a good tongue lashing for his part in it, for old Sallie was the only influence with him who seemed to have any influence with him.

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entirely get away from the traditions of her grandmothers, and a small bottle of good liquor is kept in the house for special occasions, and which is never touched year in and year out. I was taken in and put to bed and properly dosed with the liquor. My sleep that night was full and restless and when I awoke the next morning the first thing to catch my eye was the paper with the red seals, which my wife had placed on the table. I took it to my bed and read it. It proved to be Uncle Israel's will and in it he bequeathed to my children all of his estate, with the exception of a few hundred dollars which went to the nephew and a provision that old Sallie was to be cared for during the remainder of her life. I was greatly distressed and went immediately to see Judge Podgers. When I had finished the tale he looked at me curiously and suggested that Dr. McCalomel be consulted. I assured him I was never sounder in my life, and to cap the climax while I was talking to him a boy came with a message for me. It announced that my Uncle Israel had died the night before and that the body of old Sallie had been found across the road-step with marks of violence upon it. Judge Podgers was non-plussed but took charge of the document and bid me say nothing about my experience.

I followed his instructions throughout. There was a great sensation on the island over the tragedy at the old farm and suspicion fell immediately upon my uncle's nephew, but he had evidently been frightened away after recovering from an explanation of the document and bid me say nothing about my experience. I followed his instructions throughout. There was a great sensation on the island over the tragedy at the old farm and suspicion fell immediately upon my uncle's nephew, but he had evidently been frightened away after recovering from an explanation of the document and bid me say nothing about my experience.

THE AFTER.

Anna Dickinson is of Quaker blood. Lady Ormonde breaks four bottles out of ten with a pistol at 30 paces.

Mrs. Paron Stevens' estate of \$1,500,000. She made no charitable or public bequests.

Mrs. Frederick's Gubhard is noted as having as pretty hands as any woman in America.

Miss Jean Gould's mail each day is simply enormous, and it is made up to a great extent of begging letters.

Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of the astronomer, will lecture on astronomy at Chautauque during the coming summer.

Miss Florence Bayard, daughter of the American ambassador in London, has sent home for a bicycle of American manufacture.

Mrs. Dumtre, an English woman, has just completed a dictionary for the blind in Brazil. It has occupied her nearly 24 years.

The late Mrs. Waldorf Astor inherited a lace dress from her mother-in-law which cost \$28,000 in Paris. It has now passed on as a relic to Miss Pauline Astor.

Miss Burgett of Boston, who has just received the veil at the Catholic convent of the Sacred Heart in Albany, is reported to be an intimate friend of Mrs. President Cleveland, and the one for whom little Ruth was named.

Mrs. A. C. Chapin, the wife of the ex-mayor of Brooklyn, was restrained from intruding herself on the larger public of her husband. Her conduct in this respect was due to an antematrimonial agreement. She is a close friend of Mrs. Cleveland.

Miss Josephine Palmer, the niece of A. M. Palmer, who recently made her debut on the concert stage, is a crack statesman, an expert musician, given to scribbling verses, can dance a rice and pinto, and is a charming and winsome little lady generally.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton is a rich woman in her own right, having inherited a fortune from her father. She was a Miss Street, and her girlhood was passed amid all the luxury that money could procure. She is a close musician and a most accomplished linguist.

Mrs. Westinghouse, whose husband invented the alternating current, is rapidly acquiring the title of the "Mrs. John W. Mackay" of the United States. What Mrs. Mackay's entertainments, or functions, if you will, have been and are to London and Paris, those of Mrs. Westinghouse are rapidly becoming to Washington.

FRANCIS MAX VS.

There are people for whom everything is obscure except latitude.—Jean Morcas.

There are fortunes that yet "fool" at honest people.—Edmond et Jules de Goncourt.

Politeness is the laughter of French grace and of faint genius.—Edmond et Jules de Goncourt.

Great men are metals which God marks with the stamp of his century.—Edmond et Jules de Goncourt.

Every literary movement is a reaction against the movement which preceded it.—Edmond et Jules de Goncourt.

Symbolist literature is the means of giving to people recognition of something they have never seen.—Charles Morcas.

Who can say that science shall not some day retroact the portrait of Alexander on the rock where his sorrow rested a moment?—Bertie.

There is only one subject in art: God; God, Orpheus or Hamlet—but that is a hero struggling with a moral or social enigma.—Joseph Rodman.

There are no schools, there are only individuals. A school presupposes pupils and imitators, and these are not interesting. There is only the creator. The rest is not count.—Gustave Geoffrey.

Rank Madness.

Verica Examiner—Have there ever been any symptoms of insanity in your family?

Applicant for Insurance—Yes, sir—er—er—is, my sister once refused a man worth \$250,000.—London Tit-Bits.

-EAT AND SEASE AND CYCLING.

An Interesting Opinion By an Eminent English Physician.

At the meeting of the London Medical Society, Jan. 14, 1895, in a paper presented by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, he said: I have been a practical cyclist for 16 years or more. Having ridden with numberless riders, of different ages and sexes, under the most varied conditions, I now venture to lay before you certain of the effects I have observed. I may divide my observations under the following heads: (a) the immediate effects of the exercise on the rider; (b) the after-effects as observed in the consulting room, and the conditions regarding the heart and circulation under which cycling is favorable or unfavorable; (c) summary of the more salient medical considerations.

With regard to cycling and its effects upon the body at large, the exercise takes primarily and most distinctively on the heart, in which it differs from other exercises. In all riders, at all ages, it produces at once a quickened circulation, though riders themselves may not be conscious of the phenomenon. The effort may be so extreme as to cause the pulse to rise from 65 or 75 to 200 beats per minute; and, although after a longer time it subsides down, there is always a quickened action, which continues so long as the rider is at work. This act of quickened circulation is due to the fact of quickened action, a fully trained cyclist can undertake journeys lasting two or three days and nights, when the cyclist is in his prime. The same probably accounts for his endurance as against sleep, the circulation through the brain being one continued series of waves by which the molecular change of the brain occurring during natural sleep is suspended.

I have, however, never once seen a rider embarrassed by cardiac overstrain, faintness, breathlessness, angina, or vertigo, so as to be obliged to dismount. Indeed, I have known a practical rider, who could climb a hill on his machine, but could not mount a flight of stairs on his feet without breathlessness and slight palpitation; moreover, I have never seen a sudden death from cycling.

Under the second head, I may remark that I have met with instances in which, after some years of cycling, there was evidence of cardiac disease, with general languor and inability to sustain fatigue, if exercise were again tried on the machine. On the other hand, I have seen an octogenarian who has kept up the exercise in a moderate degree, apparently with benefit to the circulation, and who in one journey had ridden from London to Bedford. In certain instances I have seen what appeared to be heart disease arising from cycling, even when there was no indication of some disease affecting the circulation. I have noticed good results from it in cases of varicose veins, fatty degeneration of the heart and unquestionably in conditions of anemia.

I may now pass to the third head in the following summary: 1. Cycling, when carried on with moderation may, in so far as the healthy heart is concerned, be permitted, or even recommended by practitioners of the healing art.

2. In cases of heart disease it is not necessary to exclude cycling, it may even be useful in certain instances where the action of the heart is feeble, and where signs of fatty degeneration are found, since increased muscular exercise often improves the condition of muscles, and of no muscle more than the heart itself.

3. As the action of cycling tells directly upon the motion of the heart, the effects it produces on that organ is phenomenally and unexpectedly great, in regard to the work it gets out of it.

4. The ultimate effect of severe cycling is to increase the size of the heart, to render it irritable and hypersensitive to motion, the cycling acting upon it like a stimulant.

5. The overdevelopment of the heart under the continued and extreme overaction affects, in turn, the arterial resistance, modifies the natural blood pressure, and favors degenerative structural change in the organs of the body generally.

6. In persons of timid and nervous natures, "neurotics," the fear incidental to cycling, especially in crowded thoroughfares, and the excessive wear, and the palpitation of the heart, and ought to be taken account of as a piece of preventive advice.

7. In advising patients on the subject of cycling, it is often more important to consider the peripheral, than the central condition of the circulation, inasmuch as embolism of the heart may be more dangerous than the feeble heart, and, when connected with a heart that is overactive, are seats of danger. This same remark would of course, apply to cases where there is local arterial injury, in aneurism.

8. Venous engorgement seems rather to be benefited than injured by cycling, and conditions marked by sluggish circulation through veins are often greatly relieved by the exercise.

9. There are three things which are decidedly injurious in cycling, viz.: (a) straining to climb hills and to meet head winds; (b) excessive fatigue; (c) the process of exciting the heart, and wearing it out sooner, by alcoholic stimulants, and the omission of light and judiciously selected meals at frequent intervals.

10. The time has arrived when practitioners of medicine everywhere should make observations for themselves that confirm or confute these observations, and add to them so much more which I, of necessity, have omitted.—(North American Practitioner.)

Soured on the Associated Press.

The telegraphic news concerning the war in Cuba is next to worthless. One practical difficulty is that there are only a few guerrilla bands of no numerical force and that the reports of severe fighting are imaginary. The next day we are informed of some big fight in which thousands were engaged on both sides and hundreds killed. Wholesale and reckless lying is being done somewhere, but which side is doing it, or whether indeed the war is not a big lying match, seems not yet positively developed.—Chieftain.

It Will Still Be Useful.

They had agreed that they were not meant for each other. "Hush! you're ringing," said the maiden. "I suppose you will bestow it upon another girl now." "No," he replied. "You don't mean that you will never again become engaged?" she asked, a little wistfully.

"Don't mean that, but just now I hope to raise enough money on that ring to pay my last month's board bill."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WILLIAM V. WEARE.
Executor.

JURY JOURNAL.

MEETING A LONG ONE BUT VERY LITTLE BUSINESS.

Ordinance for the New Health Board and Better Sanitary Inspection Adopted—Fire Chief Matters Caused Some Talk—Routine Matters.

At the regular meeting of the City Council last evening the Mayor and all Aldermen excepting Mr. Barnett were present.

A communication from a committee of the El Paso Medical society was presented asking the Council to adopt the ordinance creating the advisory board of health and to better the sanitary condition of the city.

A communication from the City Physician requesting that the owners of 310 Pike's Peak avenue be made to clean up the premises. Referred to the Police committee.

Requests on North Corona street petitioned for an extension of the sewers in that direction. Referred to the Sewer committee.

A long petition and statement signed by numerous business firms was read asking the Council to put a higher license on street peddlers and hucksters.

It was read and the ordinance was passed. The ordinance was a long one and the Council spent some time in discussing it. The ordinance was a long one and the Council spent some time in discussing it.

Alderman Hughes moved that a committee of three be appointed to act as an ordinance committee and consult with the City Attorney to prepare all ordinances presented so that they will be in shape for adoption.

The ordinance committee was appointed and the Mayor appointed a committee of three to act as an ordinance committee and consult with the City Attorney to prepare all ordinances presented so that they will be in shape for adoption.

Property owners on East Boulder street asked to be permitted to tap the sewer line for a pipe for carrying purposes. Referred to the Water committee.

Alderman Watson of the Printing committee reported in favor of printing a supplement to the book of ordinances, which will include all the ordinances adopted since the last book was printed.

Upon motion of Alderman Barnes the resolution adopted by the Council in November last which required that all motors run by water should be discontinued by June 1 was repealed.

This case is under discussion and it is announced that it will be enacted and enforced as soon as there is some other way provided for furnishing the power.

An ordinance was presented covering the peddlers and hucksters nuisance. It requires peddlers to pay a fee of \$10. It went over under the rules.

The ordinance presented at the last meeting creating an advisory board of health and for the better sanitary regulation of the city was read and adopted.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the Three Cities Electric company was taken up for consideration. At the request of those interested the Council decided to meet again next Friday evening to consider it.

The applications of Druggists Stockbridge, Tamm and Anderson and Peterson for renewals of liquor licenses were granted. The applications of Ferhinger and Way were referred back because they were not in form.

The bill of The Evening News company for advertising the official ballot came up for discussion. The Printing committee said that it had made an investigation and from legal advice were of the opinion that the bill would have to be paid but that they had induced the owners to cut it down \$200. After some discussion the bill was allowed at \$200.

Alderman Watson moved that the Council proceed to the election of a fire chief. The Mayor decided the motion out of order under the resolution adopted at the last meeting putting the fire department business in the hands of the fire committee.

A long discussion followed without much head or tail to it followed. Alderman Woodland, as one of the fire committee, came to his relief with a similar motion as a report from the fire committee. Alderman Hughes took occasion to say that he thought Alderman Barnett's request that action in the matter be postponed until his return should not be granted. In his statement that he had made fuller investigations and had come to the belief that he could not agree with what had been done that he made the rest of the Council out of a set of hares. Alderman Green thought it was not businesslike in Barnett, and Alderman Watson thought so too. Alderman Dunbar thought it outrageous to take action now and do up chief Johnson. Only one objection has been raised against him and as the whole town knows that is being remedied as fast as it can be, he could not see the emergency in view of the fact that Alderman Woodland had said that the department was being conducted better now than ever before.

The ballots were in the hands of the Aldermen to vote when the City Attorney made an objection that the matter was out of order as the regular order of business for this had passed and could not proceed without suspending the rules. The matter then rested.

The City Attorney by resolution was authorized to take steps in defending for the city in the cases filed by Mrs. Stewart against the city.

Alderman Watson moved that the pay of men employed by the city be raised from \$15 a day to \$2. As no one seemed to be quite sure what the situation is under the resolution adopted which reduced the wages last year it went over to the next meeting when it will probably be adopted.

Adjourned, to meet Friday night.

Walter M. Hatch.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Walter M. Hatch will be held at the family residence, 108 East Dale street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited. Interment at Bloomington, Ill.

The late Judge Walter M. Hatch was born in 1821 at New Gloucester, Me., and graduated at Colby University in the class of 1847. He studied law in the office of General Fessenden at Portland, Me. He went to Georgia for his health, and taught school there for several years. He was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Ga., in 1855.

In 1857 he married the daughter of Rev. A. Y. Tenney of Concord, N. H., and moved to Bloomington, Ill., where

he practiced law for 25 years, and won the esteem of all classes. He was associated with Judge Davis, Leonard Swett, and Abraham Lincoln, and was said to resemble the latter in personal appearance. In practice he was faithful to his clients. His conscience was in alliance with his judgment. He was rarely mistaken in his estimate of the intrinsic merits of any case, and grappled with hooks of steel their most salient points.

He cared little for politics. He was a strong Republican, with an ardent admirer and close friend of Vice-President Stevenson.

Religiously, he had little sympathy with the sterner theologies of the hour, although the superintendent of Sunday schools for several years, and teacher of Bible classes.

He was socially of great integrity; a lover of education, and liberally inclined to all the reforms of the day.

His married life was very happy. He leaves a widow who has been to him a most estimable companion. They have had two children, neither of whom survive. The body will be taken to Bloomington, Ill., by Mrs. Hatch's brother, to be laid at the side of the children he loved so well.

DISTRICT COURT.

Two Convictions in the First Division Yesterday.

In the First division of the District court yesterday Neal Thompson, the fellow who "burglarized" the house of Mr. Allen Robbins on North Cascade avenue, securing a number of watches and other valuables, entered a plea of guilty of receiving stolen goods, and was remanded for sentence. The charge of burglary was nolle.

The case of the People vs. Quirk was tried. He is the man who stole a trunk from the Rio Grande depot and ran to Pueblo. At the time he had only been out of the penitentiary five days. The case was prosecuted by Mr. H. W. Foster, who is making a good record in this line as Mr. Blackmer's assistant, and was defended by Messrs. Wing and Brown. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

To-day the second trial of the case of the People vs. Salter for the killing of McKiv in the rear of the Gazette building last spring will come on.

Second Division.

Jacob C. Demandel vs. Burns, et al., a writ of habeas corpus. Plaintiff married the keeper of a house of ill-repute on Myers avenue in Cripple Creek and then turned the place into a lodging house inhabited largely by the dance house crowd. The defendants are colored and have a negro dance house and adjoining the property of plaintiff. The action was brought to have the dance house declared a nuisance and to recover \$2,000 damages for injury to the lodging house business. It did not take the jury very long to decide for the defendant.

Strained Relations Between Two Factions Among the Miners.

The rain of the past few days has made people think of this time last year when we had such bad weather. It was during the Cripple Creek war. It is just a year next Saturday since the strong mine was blown up. People who are familiar with affairs on Bull hill would not be very greatly surprised if there are some pretty bad times up there again. Not that there is likely to be another strike for there is no disagreement over wages, but among the men themselves it seems that there are two factions among the miners. The Coeur d'Alene men now number about 200 and they have run things with a high hand, but the old Colorado men do not care to be dictated to longer by the Montana outfit. As a consequence there is bad blood and much feeling.

The killing of Jack Smith and George Post, two of the Colorado division, has intensified it. Kelley, the Altman man, is a Coeur d'Alene man, it is said. Altman people say that they have their homes in that place and that it shall be kept as quiet and safe as possible and that the bad men from Victor shall not come over and run it. Among the officials and on the outside there are some killers in the mountain towns 'now and lively times can be expected if a break ever comes. Of course it is to be hoped that it won't unless it results in killing the lot of some of the bad men.

The last time Coroner Marlow was up there a miner said, "Doc, you be bringing up your things and stay for there is going to be a lively time here before long."

THE THREE CITIES COMPANY.

Mr. A. A. McGovern at the City Council last evening explained the intentions of the Three Cities Electric company, which is asking the Council for a franchise. The company is a scheme of the Rapid Transit company and most of the stockholders Rapid Transit men. The scheme is to furnish the citizens with power and gas and other uses of electricity. The Rapid Transit people have been supplying power to several places, but they really have no right under their franchise to do it. To extend the business as they have to put in more machinery will have to be put in they do not want to go to any expense without knowing what their rights are. Another objection is that the company's incorporation is for railroad purposes and for 50 years. The State laws only permit an ordinary power company to incorporate for 20 years, and it is not possible to change their a/c incorporation for this purpose and a new company must be formed.

It is the intention to supply electricity to the city, Manitou and Colorado City. Many persons want electric lights in the day time for dark rooms and cellars, and they will be able to do. They shut down now several hours in the night but will keep a part of the machinery going all night after they enlarge the plant. The Council will be able to shut off the water motors after some such company is in operation in the city. The Three Cities company will make an arrangement with the Rapid Transit company to supply their electricity.

COLORADO COLLEGE NOTES.

Miss Hoffman has been confined to give up her classes for a time on account of illness, and has gone to the country to recuperate. She hopes to return the last of the month.

The Scientific society meets Friday afternoon at 7:30 in the observatory. Colonel Ensign, formerly State Forestry Commissioner, will read a paper on forestry.

The freshmen still maintain their unrivaled reputation for class spirit. Tuesday evening in spite of gloom and rain they made up a jolly wheeling party out to Austin Bluffs.

President S. O. Scum is to deliver the graduating addresses at the State Normal and State school in Greeley, at Tilton academy, Trinidad, and at the State University, Laramie, Wyo.

The commencement issue of The Collegian is to be the best ever published since its beginning. Besides containing pictures of the senior class and the basketball team, there will be cuts of all the Co-

Highest of All in Leaving Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOCAL PREPARATIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING DEGRATION DAY.

Two Convictions in the District Court.—The Memorial Day Concert.—The Three Cities Electric Company.

The following orders issued by G. A. R. post No. 22 gave the programme for the celebration of Decoration Day:

Headquarters Colorado Springs Post, No. 22, G. A. R., May 20, 1895.

General Orders, Memorial Day.

1. Comrades of the post will assemble at post headquarters at 7 o'clock on Sunday, May 20, 1895, for the purpose of attending divine service at the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. H. Boyle will preach the annual sermon.

2. Comrades of this post will assemble at post headquarters at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 20, 1895, for the observance of Memorial Day.

3. Parade will be formed on Nevada avenue with the right on Huerta street, Company A, Colorado National Guard, the Sons of Veterans, the J. H. School Cadets, and many civic societies, have kindly consented to join in the parade.

4. Comrade L. C. Dana is hereby designated as Chief Marshal of the Day. He will appoint as many aides as he may deem necessary, and prepare and publish a line of march for the parade.

5. The parade will be dismissed at the Colorado where Memorial services will be held.

Musical will be furnished by one thousand children of the public school, under the direction of Professor Bach.

An address will be delivered by Hon. C. W. Ady of Newton, Kan.

6. The comrades desirous for that purpose will assemble at post headquarters at 2 o'clock p. m. and proceed to Evergreen cemetery under the command of J. W. Chapman, Officer of the Day, and there decorate the graves of our fellow-comrades, who so bravely sacrificed their lives that the greatest nation on earth should not perish.

While we lovingly strew their graves with beautiful flowers, let us remember that the greatest honor we can do their sacred memory is to teach our children the eternal principles for which they died.

By order of A. S. OLBROOK, Official Post Commander.

L. E. SHERMAN, Adjutant.

Grand Memorial Festival.

Next Wednesday is the date set for the public school concert and patriotic demonstration. The pupils of our public schools, a vocal second grade, the military company and the different musical organizations of the High school, forming a chorus of about 1500 voices, together with Reynolds's augmented, mandolin orchestra and other eminent local artists, are making special preparations to render this musical grand affair.

Performance a noteworthy event in the history of the city. A series of war songs has been a logically arranged so as to bring before the mind a panorama of our civil war from its inception to the fall of the Confederacy, closing with the crowning of Columbia in beautiful tableau, and the singing of "America" by all. The High school cadet will display the various military tactics incident to warfare, and the High school chorus will render Homer's "The Iliad" in the original.

Bartlett's prize hymn entitled "Old Glory." This composition was awarded a \$20,000 premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

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lege buildings, a new interior view of the library, and write-ups of all the College and Academy classes, and of everything that goes to make up the College life.

Aaron Gove of Denver will deliver the annual address at the graduating exercises of the College department, and Rev. A. J. Mayley will deliver the address at the Academy exercises.

Field day will be held in the first part of June. Some of the events will be very good. The winner of the broad jump will be nine feet, six inches. The 16-pound shot will be put 21 feet or over.

An oratorical contest among the members of the Freshman class is to be held during commencement week. Miss Spicer, Miss G. Hett, Miss Gandy, Mr. Holt and Mr. Packard will be the contestants.

The senior class and the baseball team have had their pictures taken. Half of the contest is already had, and the other half will be made from those taken at the commencement exercises of the Collegian, together with write-ups of the members of the class and team.

The prospect of joint field day of the High school and College has fallen through. The large class of younger students, who would have been left out of the contest, already had their own joint meet, and the High school from meeting with us.

The last of the vespers services were held in the chapel Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. C. H. Houghton, rector of St. Mark's, Denver, conducted the service.

The choral class assisted by Miss Selmon, sang a selection from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and the High School chorus, under Professor Bach sang one of Palestrina's sacred songs.

Monday afternoon Dr. James Orr of Scotland, delivered a short address on the present theological and philosophical movement in Germany. Dr. Orr is one of the leading theologians of the world, and holds the chair of church history in the Edinburgh Theological seminary. The purpose of his trip to this country was to deliver a series of lectures on the religious movement in Germany before the students of the Chicago Theological seminary. Since then he has been traveling through Canada and the West. He is very much interested in the silver question.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. S. O. Scum gave a tea to the Board of Managers of the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College and to those charter members of the old Colorado Centennial College society, who are still living here. This latter society, which still exists under the name of the Woman's Educational society, was organized in 1876, and helped to build the first home of Colorado College, which was a small frame building on Cedar street. Mrs. E. J. Wilkes, the pastor of the Unitarian church, was the first president of the society; Mrs. Douglas Ely was its secretary; and Mrs. Durkee, then Miss Rose Wood, was the treasurer. Mrs. Ely, then Miss Maden, section men employed by the road, were using towards Alta Vista on a hand car, when the car was struck by the regular passenger train. Riley was almost instantly killed and Griffith died a short time after Joe Williams cannot be. Madden, jumped in time to save himself. The accident was due to the carelessness of the men themselves, as it was regular train time, and they should have known they were taking chances. The accident occurred at a sharp curve and there was a dense fog so that the train men could not see but a short distance ahead. The bodies were taken to Victor.

J. S. Troy, the muling man upon whom the operation on appendicitis was performed at Cripple Creek, died, as the case had progressed too far when the operation was performed.

It has been arranged that there will be prizes given at the Fourth of July celebration for the fattest baby under one year old and also a fat man's bal game.

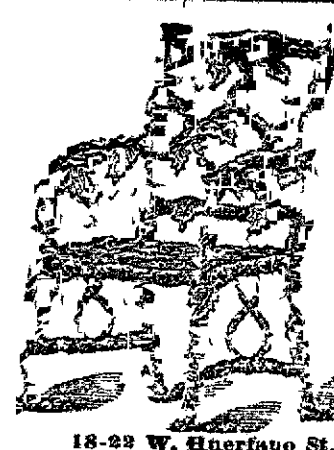
Kar's Clover Root, the new 3,000 Puth Complexed and cured Constipation, gives freshness and clearness to the face, and also to the eyes, throat, and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Eumecra have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Salmon's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." So said by F. E. Robinson.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and co. for foot, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

The U. S. Court Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.



18-22 W. Euclid St.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg-Washington.

Pittsburg, May 21.—Malarkey really pitched an elegant game for Washington to-day, but he had a lot of Indians in the field supporting him, and the result was that Pittsburg won. Attendance 2500.

Pittsburg 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 *10
Washington 1 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0-7

Cincinnati-Boston.

Cincinnati, May 21.—Fifty-two hundred people saw the Cincinnati team win today's game from Boston after the latter had made six runs in the first two innings. Miller's two three-base hits and Smith's fielding were the crack plays of the home team.

Cincinnati 0 4 0 0 3 0 2 0 -10
Boston 3 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-7

Cleveland-Brooklyn.

Cleveland, May 21.—To-day's game with Brooklyn was uninteresting from start to finish. The visitors' five runs in the ninth were gifts. It was very cold and the attendance was very small—300.

Cleveland 3 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 *12
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5-7

Chicago-Philadelphia.

Chicago, May 21.—Anson's cast-off pitcher, McGill, had the Chicago team at his mercy to-day, only seven hits being made off his delivery. Besides this he struck out 19 men, made a double, a single, five assists and one error. Hutchinson had an off day. Attendance 1800.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-2
Philadelphia 0 2 0 3 1 3 0 6 *15

Louisville-Baltimore.

Louisville, May 21.—Baltimore won a closely played game from Louisville to-day. Hemming's pitching was the feature of the game.

Louisville 3 2 0 0 0 2 0 0-7
Baltimore 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0-2-8

St. Louis-New York.

St. Louis, May 21.—Clarkson, the pitcher who has heretofore proved invincible before the New Yorks, received an unmerciful drubbing to-day. He received poor support. Rusie was at his best. Attendance 2500.

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-1
New York 1 2 3 4 0 0 0 0-14

OTHER GAMES.

At Toledo—Toledo 7, Milwaukee 2.
At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 13, St. Paul 12.

At Detroit—Detroit 12, Minneapolis 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 9, Kansas City 5.

At Rockford—Rockford 19, Des Moines 9.
At Quincy—Quincy 10, Omaha 17.
At Jacksonville—Jacksonville 10, St. Joe 12.

At Peoria—Peoria 9, Lincoln 0. (Forfeited, non-appearance.)
At Omaha—Omaha 5, University of Michigan 8.

Standing of League Clubs.

Cubs. Won Lost P. Ct.
Pittsburg 17 7 708
Cincinnati 16 8 690
Boston 16 8 690
Chicago 15 10 600
Cleveland 12 10 545
Baltimore 9 8 523
Philadelphia 11 10 523
New York 11 10 523
St. Louis 9 16 369
Brooklyn 7 13 359
Washington 6 15 255
Louisville 6 15 255

A Weighty Complication.

There is beginning to be serious question whether any man can be elected president who does not ride a bicycle—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Feet Restored.

ALL RUN DOWN TO STRENGTH AND ENERGY IN THE EXHAUSTED HANDS COVERED WITH SORES.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

"Severa years ago, my blood was in bad condition, my system all run down, and my general health very much impaired. My hands were covered with ulcers, and I was unable to do any work. I had no strength nor energy and my feelings were miserable in the extreme. At last, commencing to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and soon noticed a change for the better. My appetite returned and with it, renewed strength. Encouraged by these results, kept on taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my hands and my health were restored."—A. J. Towns, prop. Harris House, Thompson, N. Dak.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Eumecra have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

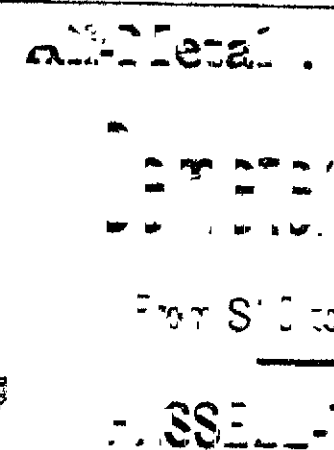
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Go Grange to Glenwood Springs and return \$10; S. & L. Lake and return \$35; good 50 days; stop over a week; two early trains.



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